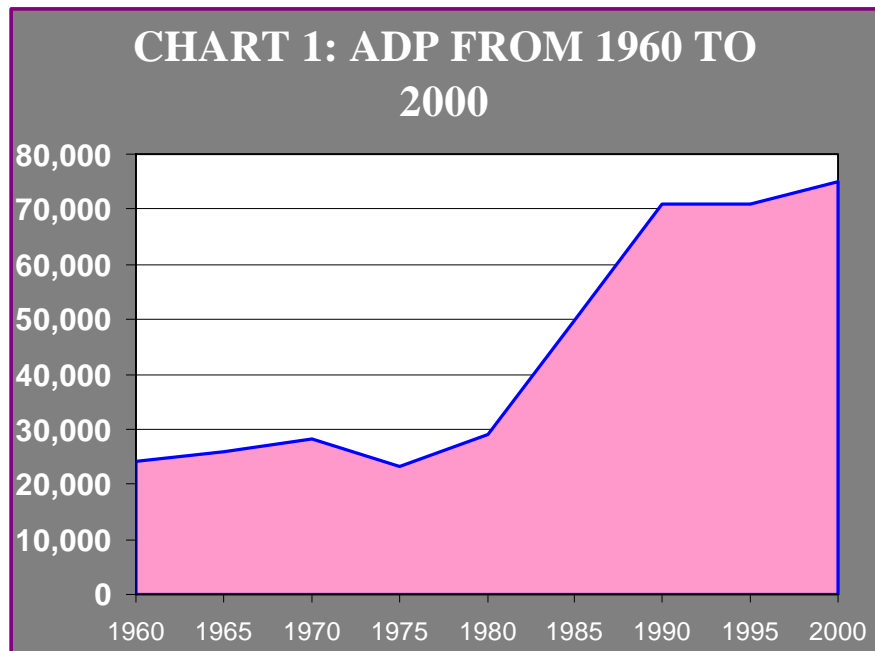


JAIL PROFILE SURVEY RESULTS

JAIL POPULATION

Average Daily Population (ADP)

Chart 1 illustrates that between 1960 and 1980, California's local jail inmate population remained fairly stable (25,000 to 30,000). It was in the 1980s when the local jail population exploded. Between 1980 and 1990, the average daily number of inmates swelled to over 70,000.

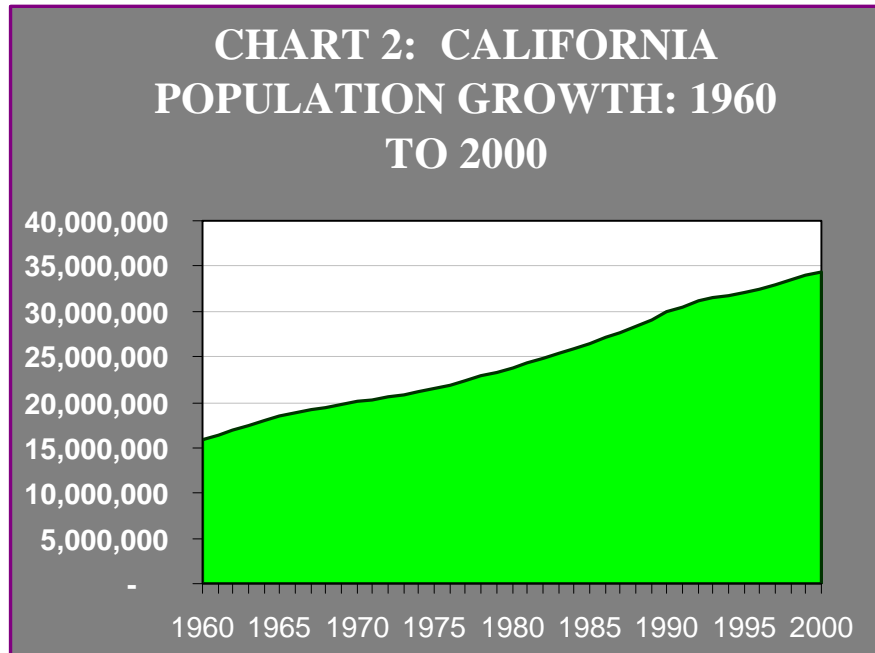


In 2000, the ADP of local jail facilities reached 74,937, slight decrease from 1999. After such a sharp rise in ADPs from 1980 to 1990, jail populations have reached a plateau. In 1997, the ADP reached a staggering 79,149; subsequent to this, the populations seem to be slowly leveling off.

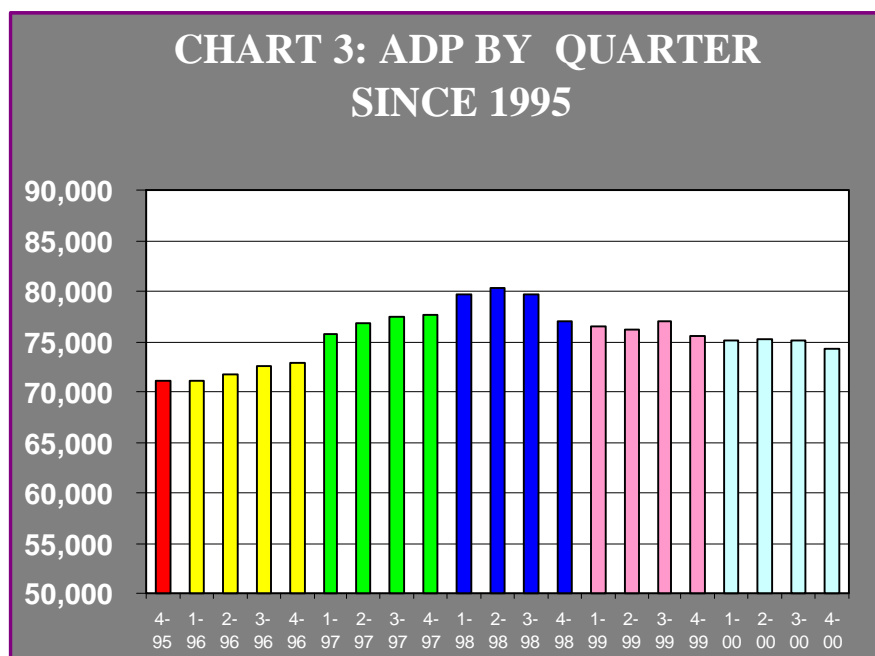
One explanation for this plateau is the fact that there are simply not enough beds in California to support an ADP much higher than 80,000. It could be implied that not having enough jail space leads to an increase in unserved warrants and the early release of inmates. Without significant growth in jail space, it can be assumed that the plateau we are seeing in local jail populations will continue.

If one correlated local jail ADPs with general population growth, the rate would be quite high. In 2000, the California general population estimate by the California Department of Finance is 34,336,000 persons. You could assume that jail populations would follow the same pattern of general population growth. However, the trend line for California's population growth marches a very smooth increase upward, while jail populations peak and plateau. When there is a population crisis in the local jail system, beds are constructed to meet this need. As history

dictates, California's general population growth will continue, as will the local jail population. The general growth trend line can be followed to predict general growths in inmate populations in the future.



Jail Population Growth

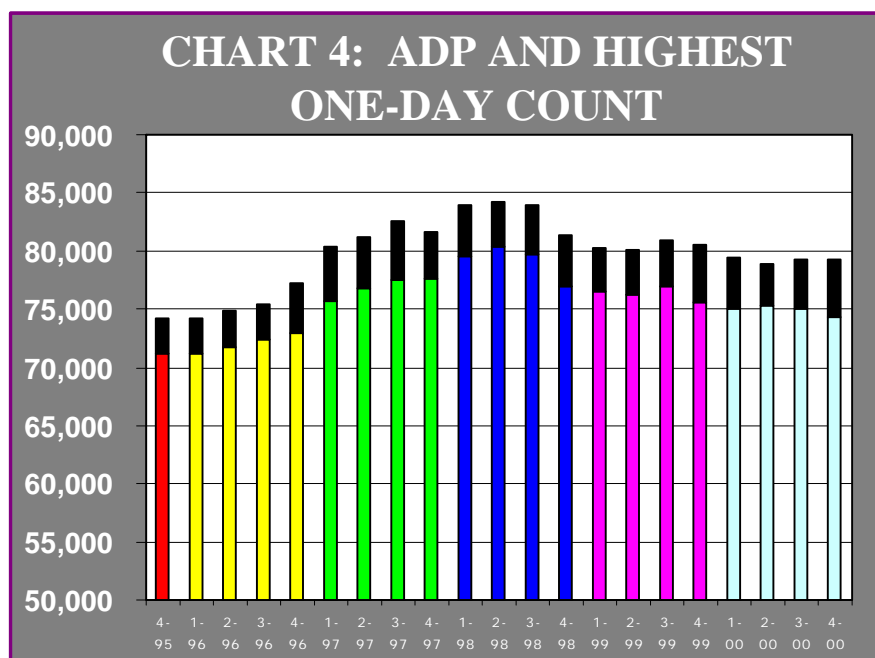


In 2000, the ADP was 74,937. The highest ADP in 2000 was realized during the 2nd Quarter, when it reached 75,314.

The highest ADP since the inception of the Jail Profile Survey was during the 2nd Quarter in 1998, when it reached 80,391. As Chart 3 indicates, the ADP has been slowly declining ever since. In the 3rd Quarter of 1999, the ADP spiked at 76,935, and again in the 2nd Quarter of 2000 at 75,314. Because of the disparity between capacities and populations, it is no wonder that although the population may spike from time to time, it continues to gravitate toward the actual number of beds approved by the BOC for occupancy.

Highest One-Day Inmate Population

While the ADP is a good statistic for measuring trends, it does not accurately capture the needs of the local jail system. As an average number, the ADP does not indicate just how high the population tends to rise. The Jail Profile Survey requests the highest one-day population on a monthly basis. Chart 4 compares the ADP to the actual highest counts that occurred within local jail facilities. The dark portion on top of the bars represent the number of inmates over the ADP for the highest one-day population for that quarter.

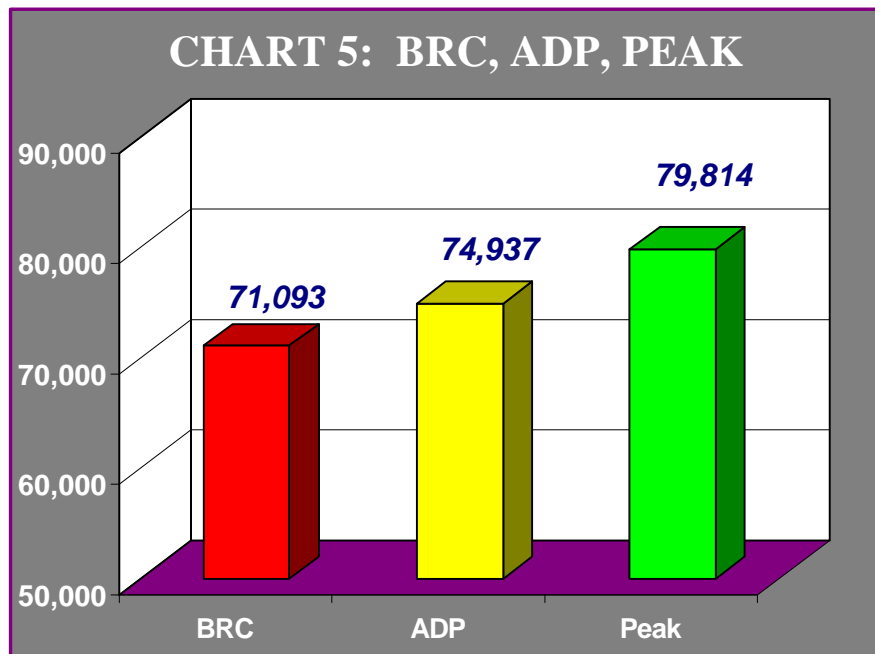


In the 4th Quarter of 2000, the highest one-day count exceeded the ADP by almost 4,500 inmates, or 6%. These 4,500 inmates push the capacity of the entire system to 111% of the Board Rated Capacity (BRC).

Observing the highest one-day figures since 1995 reiterates the need for additional local jail space. At any given time, the system could be operating with 10% more inmates than it is rated to safely hold. Given that strain on the system, local correctional administrators are not able to make effective decisions regarding either short or long-term inmate housing options, which are critical to the safe operation of any facility.

Board Rated Capacity, ADP and Peak Populations

The highest jail population recorded since 1995 was 84,267 during the 2nd Quarter of 1998. Chart 5 compares the Board Rated Capacity (BRC) with the ADP and highest one-day count during 2000.



As Chart 5 illustrates, the highest one-day count exceeds the BRC by over 8,721 or 12%.

With these figures in mind, it can be estimated that to house only those inmates exceeding the BRC, the local jail system would need to construct close to 8,000 additional beds. This figure does not take into account the 5-10% “vacancy rate” that local jail administrators desire in order to provide adequate separation and classification necessary for safety. To comply with a 10% vacancy rate, another 8,000 additional beds would need to be added. This brings the total construction need to 16,000 beds in order to reach an adequate operational level over time.

